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From Press to Home

Within the Hour"

# BAD FAITH OF U.S. IN SENDING TROOPS INTO MEXICO TO HUNT VILLA IS CARRANZA'S CHARGE

# First Chief Says Protocol Covered ASKS THAT TROOPS Future Raids on Border and Not Columbus Affair.

### **DECLARES ARMY CROSSED RIO GRANDE** WITHOUT OBTAINING ANY PERMISSION DENIES PERMISSION WAS

Forces Will Not Be Withdrawn at This Time Is Official View. Despite the Strong Hint From the De Facto Government-Note Presented Today.

Gen. Carranza's virtual demand for the withdrawal of United States troops from Mexican territory was presented to Secretary Lansing this afternoon by Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's ambassador its ambassador in Washington a in Washington.

It was the view in official quarters that United States troops will to Secretary Lansing, asking that not be withdrawn, at this time at least. In the same quarters it the American troops be withwas predicted that while the questions raised by Carranza in his note drawn from Mexican territory are being discussed pursuit of Villa and his bandits will be pushed and that the pursuit of Villa be with even greater vigor.

The most serious phase of the Carranza communication, as view- alist army. ed here, was the charge of bad faith made by Gen. Carranza in regard to the entry of United States troops into Mexico in pursuit of Villa words. In it the de facto government

The Carranza note raises a new issue in a situation already complex, and officials are loath to discuss the probable outcome of the until a proper formal compact can be affair until they have gone over the communication carefully and entered into between the two governhave considered what reply should be made.

War Department Without

**Evidence That Villa Bands** 

Secretary Baker of the War Depart-

upon Gen. Carranza's note, because it

Although Gen. Carranza raised side

first view of the communication, re-

to that effect.

Admiral Winslow stated that the supply ship Glacier was bringing a number of Americans from Mazatlan.

The last report from Admiral Winslow was dated yesterday at 10 a.m. and reported Guaymas and vicinity quiet. The cruiser Chattanooga there, navy officials believe, is able to cope with any anti-American incident without assistance from the Denver. A considerable Carranza garrison is also understood to be at Guaymas.

Navy dispatches reported quiet at Vera Cruz, Tampico and Progreso.

It was evident today that the War Department, without reference to diplo-

Department, without reference to dipl

to provide against every possibility details of the pursuit of Villa's bar

matic considerations, has endeavored

Are Effectively Dispersed

#### Administration Is Facing Most Serious Problem Yet in Connection With Mexico

With President Wilson and Secretary Lansing today sitting tight on the rewest of Carranza that American troops be withdrawn from Mexico, there was nobody authorized to intimate what the | policy entirely within the jurisdiction decision of the administration will be. of the President and the State Depart-An authority close to the President, ment. however, expressed the belief that the American forces will be withdrawn only issues, administration officials, at their on conditions suitable to the adminis-

advisers deem it best to do so. It was candidly admitted that the adtiest problem concerning Mexico it has vet had to deal with. Whatever action cism. If it refuses to withdraw the troops until it is fully satisfied that Villa's influence has been broken, his forces taught a sharp lesson or the bandit himself captured, thereby defying Carranza, intervention and years of warfare are regarded as inevitable. On the other hand, if the position is taken that the work set out to do has been practically completed, although Villa is still at large, and that the troops will be withdrawn shortly, sharp criticism from all parts of the country is just as inevitable.

House over three years ago with the determination that he would not let anything cause the shedding of American blood in Mexico. He has tried hard to keep that promise to himself, his friends pointed out today, but he has been so sorely tried that it may not be possible for him longer to take

#### Position of the President.

The position that will be taken by the President will depend largely upon officers composing the punitive expedition in Mexico, it was suggested to-

If they are disposed to regard their mission as having been successul their view would go far toward influencing the administration, but it was certain today, from all intimations, that the President is not going to hasten comarouse ill feeling throughout Mexico and all along the border, making for outbreaks and threatening attacks upon

outbreaks and threatening attacks upon the thin line of American troops far down in the interior of Mexico.

The administration must determine as quickly as possible what its purpose will be, so that thorough protection can be given the soldiers of this country and the lines of communication with them. Assuming that Carranza is not bluffing, and the President decides the soldiers are to continue their work, it will become immediately necessary that further troops shall be sent to the aid of those in Mexico and on the border. This within itself might embitter the Carranza people and lead them to the conclusion that they must strike at once, thus starting the war strike at once, thus starting the war that army officers say would last for many years and cost the United States half a billion dollars or more.

#### Additional Forces Must Be Sent.

The presumed attitude of the administration that the troops must remain where they are, analyzed along with Carranza's demand and evident inquest, if necessary, places the War Department in position, it was said, where additional forces must be sent to the border if not into Mexico. No official of that department wishes to see American soldiers butchered in Mexico by overwhelmingly superior forces, and the natural efforts of both the

and the natural efforts of both the army and Carranza's army will be to increase their forces, the tenseness of things increasing every minute and needing only a spark to set off the long-threatened conflagration.

While the troops on each side are carrying on movements that look to protection, the diplomatic branch of the administration will be carrying on negotiations with Carranza's diplomats in the hope that an agreement may be made them will be satisfactory, and it is in these negotiations that officials to-day looked for the hope of averting a bloody struggle. President Wilson will continue to be courteous toward the (Continued on Second Page.)

# BE BROUGHT BACK

Carranza Note Says U. S. Has Acted on a Misunderstanding.

GIVEN FOR THE INVASION

First Chief Declares Protocol Was to Apply to Future Raids and Not Columbus Incident.

MEXICO CITY, April 13.—The Mexican government has sent to note to be delivered at 10 a.m. left to the Mexican constitution-

The Mexican note contains about 5,000 similar to that made by Villa at Co-

Sent to Ambassador Arredondo. The note was sent to Eliseo Arre-

Washington, with instructions for its delivery to Secretary Lansing, "so endng negotiations for a reciprocal pass ing of troops and asking for disoccupa garded the principal contentions as tion of the territory occupied by Amer-

garded the principal contentions as being that the object of the punitive expedition has been accomplished so far as it can be, and that the Villa bands have been dispersed.

War Department officials take the view that they have no evidence that the Villa bands have been dispersed, because they never have had definite of the declaration is made that the United States had interpreted the first note of the de facto government as effect.

the Villa bands have been dispersed, because they never have had definite information of their number and that the very nature of the situation gives no evidence that the raiders have been exterminated.

Some State Department officials confessed that Gen. Carranza's note was not a surprise.

Counselor Polk confirmed the statement in the note that when he asked for use of the Mexican railways the reply was "satisfactory," but was coupled with an expression of surprise that the United States had not awaited final approval of the pending protocol before sending troops across the border. It was declared officially, however, that no formal protest against the entry of Gen. Pershing's columns had been previously made by Gen. Carranza. When the advance troops crossed at Columbus, it was officially stated, a Carranza general fact them at the border and made no protest against the tenth of the previously stated, a Carranza general fact them at the border and made no protest applied to Future Incidents. stated, a Carranza general met them at the border and made no protest either personally or on behalf of his government.

Applied to Future Incidents.

What was intended by the note of government.

State Department officials took the view that Gen. Carranza's note was not a demand for immediate withdrawal of the forces, but an invitation to begin negotiations to limit their stay. Counselor Polk conferred with Maj. Gen. Scott, chief of staff, and announced that the negotiations would be handled exclusively by Secretary the border acts like those committed

omedius, if unfort care should be repeated alon to border acts like those committed in Columbus."

The note adds, however: "From the beginning the Mexican government judged that by reason of the time which had transpired and for the purpose of treating a case already passed the said incident could not continue as a proposal for the reciprocal raid upon Americans near Guaymas, wico for the cruiser Denver at La Paz, Mexico, and miral Winslow reported arrival of the cruiser Denver at La Paz, Mexico, and miral Winslow stated that the upon the Americans and no orders have been sent from the Navy Department to that effect.

Admiral Winslow stated that the supply ship Glacier was bringing a number of Americans from Mazatlan.

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The fact that the United States had incorrectly interpreted the note of the washington government, the statement points out, in a note dated that the passage of the purpose of treating a case already the time which had transpired and for the time w

Deplored by Mr. Polk.

On March 18, the statement continues Frank Polk, acting Secretary of State, in an interview with the Carranza confidential agent deployed not having received the observations of the Mexican government before American troops crossed the border, declaring that the passage of troops took place in the best of faith and in the belief that it would not be necessary to enter into more details of an agreement, which was considered definite and end-

details of the pursuit of Villa's bands. Strictest secrecy has been observed in that regard, but it is well understood that in every movement of troops beyond the border and along the international line the possibility of an attempt to cut off the expedition has been considered. It is unquestional to take immediate steps to back up the border forces with National Guard organizations should need arise. These declarations made by Mr. Polk were later confirmed on March 23 to the Mexican representative by Secretary Lansing, "who stated also that he the Mexical Tenescatative by Scattering the contents of the said note in respect to the passage of troops, and that they would not advance more to the south of the place where they then were."

Reference is also made in the note the declaration made by President

The diplomatic situation was not nearly so clear as the military. Some officials privately expressed the view that Gen. Carranza might have felt compelled to seek the withdrawal of American troops in deference to public sentiment in Mexico.

It was pointed out that should not advance more to the south of the place where they then were."

Reference is also made in the note to the declaration made by President Wilson on March 26, saying the "expedition was ordered under an agreement with the de facto government of Mexico for the purpose only of captur-Mexico.

It was pointed out that the unofficial text of his note sought only the opening of negotiations to that end, and that it contained not even a request for the withdrawal. Even that suggestion was founded on statements of fact which would be themselves debatable, one of these being that the expedition had already accomplished its purpose.

In any event, it seemed likely that a more or less prolonged diplomatic discussion was foreshadowed rather than any military change.

ment with the de facto government of Mexico for the purpose only of capturing the bandit Villa, whose forces have invaded territory of the United States and on no pretext whatever would we order an invastion of that republic or a violation of its sovereignty."

Corrected President Wilson's Idea.

"That idea," continues the note, "published by his excellency, President Wilson, was rectified on March 31, by a (Continued on Second Page.) ment with the de facto government of Mexico for the purpose only of captur-ing the bandit Villa, whose forces have invaded territory of the United States and on no pretext whatever would we order an invastion of that republic or



# The World's Greatest Literary Genius

Tercentenary of death of William Shakespeare to be observed in a particularly extensive manner in this country. This instructive article is well worth reading in The Sunday Star.

### Gravity of Mexican Situation Is Reflected in the Senate PRESIDENT TO STAY HERE

Impression Prevails Troops Will Have to Be Withdrawn or More Sent to Border and Into Southern Republic.

The gravity of the Mexican situation due to the demand in Carranza's note that the American troops be withdrawn from Mexico was reflected in the discussion of the matter by senators on here Saturday night. Notwithstanding both sides of the chamber today. Many of them did not wish to speak for quotation until they had further light on the matter and dinner would be continued. had heard from the White House.

The impression prevailed among democratic and republican sen- ner officers of the club endeavored to ators alike that either the administration would have to withdraw give representation to various shades the American troops or it would have to send more troops to the of sentiment in the democratic party. border and into Mexico.

believe that now it will order the troops

there had been some crooked dealing in the matter of sending troops into Mexico at all created much surprise and

Would Establish Jefferson Day.

A bill to make April 13 a legal holi

day in the District of Columbia, to be

known as Jefferson day, was intro-

duced in the Senate today by Senato

Walsh of Montana. It was referred to

DAY IN CONGRESS.

Post office committee worked on appropriation bill.

Debate resumed on nitrate plant feature of army reorgani-

Houses

Hearings on the Alexander bill defining the powers of the pro-posed shipping board begun.

Passed bill incorporating President Wilson, Roosevelt and forty-eight others as the American Academy of Arts and Letters and bill now awaits President's approval

Continued discussion of agri-cultural appropriation bill.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

The subcommittee on judiciary of the District committee ordered a favorable report on the Poindexter District delegate bill. after striking from it the presidential preferential primary provisions.

ential primary provisions.

The Chamberlain resolution to permit the election of senators, representatives and members of the electoral college by the people of the District probably will be reported unfavorably according to Senator Pomerene, chairman of the subcommittee.

Houses

Hearing on the Hollis-Johnson school forum bill continued before the House District committee.

Griffin bill to pension employes of the postal service reported favorably by a subcommittee of the House post office committee.

Sisal inquiry continued.

Met at 11 o'clock.

Met at noon.

zation bill.

Chairman Stone Silent.

Chairman Stone Silent.

Out."

Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of The charge in the Carranza note that the foreign relations committee, declined there to comment upon the Mexican note, but in th said he intended to call upon Secretary Lansing during the day to discuss the matter with him and to get further information.

"The situation looks very bad to me." said Senator Gallinger, the republican leader. "If the Carranza note is to be taken as a demand upon the United States to withdraw the expedition against Villa, then in my opinion either those

Villa, then in my opinion either those troops will have to be withdrawn, with the consequent humiliation to the whole country, or we will have to send more troops down there.

"I have never had any confidence in Carranza and I am inclined to believe that this demand upon the United States to withdraw American troops is a play to gain political support for himself among the Mexicans. He may feel that his power is tottering: feel that his power is tottering."

Considers Situation Serious.

Senator Simmons, one of the democratic leaders, said that he considered the Mexican situation very serious. "I do not care to say what I think should be done at this juncture, but am waiting to hear what the President has to say," he commented. "But if Carranza means in his note that unless American troops are to be withdrawn

American troops are to be withdrawn he will attack them, then we must either withdraw the troops or send more down there."

Senator Kern, the chairman of the democratic caucus of the Senate, expressed his concern at the situation. Fear was expressed by some of the senators lest there should be a massacre of detached groups of American troops now operating in Mexico against Villa if Carranza determines to force the issue. They said that the administration should have acted weeks ago and should have sent many more troops to the border.

News Is Keenly Awaited.

All of the senators were keenly awaiting news from the White House and State Department. While some expressed the opinion that the administration would not agree to the de mand that the troops be ordered out of Mexico until Villa has been killed or captured, others made the prediction that the troops would be recalled. "They would never have been sent into Mexico if the administration had into Mexico if the administration had not believed that it had the consent of the Carranza government," said one senator who frequently has denounced the policy of the administration to-ward Mexico as weak-kneed. "And I

THE game scheduled for today between the Washington base ball team and the New York Yankees was called off on

account of wet grounds.

NEW YORK, April 13.

pecial Dispatch to The Star.

Cancels New York Trip Because of Pressing Nature of Foreign Situations.

caused President Wilson to cancel his engagement to speak at their dinner the inability of the President to attend, they said, arrangements for the

In selecting those who were to appear with President Wilson at the din-The speakers will be former Gov. Martin H. Glynn, who will represent

Martin H. Glynn, who will represent the up-state democrats; George Mc-Aneny, for independent democrats; Clarence J. Shearn, for the Independent League, and Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, for the local democratic organization.

Local leaders expected the President to deliver an address which would be a keynote to the approaching presidential campaign. More than 3,000 applications for seats at the dinner have been received. There will be accommodations for only 500.

Detained by Foreign Situations. In view of the pressing nature of the ituations with Germany and Mexico, President Wilson today abandoned his plans to go to New York tomorrow night and canceled his engagement to speak before the Young Men's Demo-cratic Club there Saturday.

#### A Visit to the Stores

The stores were never more interesting than they are just, now, as the Washington merchants have used every effort to display their most attractive merchan-

Many of the merchants advertise in The Star almost exclusively, finding that it pays to concentrate all of their store news where it will be sure to be read.

Yesterday's Advertising Local Display

The Evening Star....22,544 2d Newspaper..... 7,793

3d Newspaper ..... 6,148 4th Newspaper ..... 4,513

Excess of Star over other three papers combined-4,090 lines.

Most merchants in Washington realize that The Star's circulation reaches practically everybody worth reaching.

#### U. S. FORCES CLASH WITH CARRANZISTAS IN CITY OF PARRAL

SAN ANTONIO, April 13.— Advices received at depart-ment headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, today state that American forces have had an encounter with either Mexican military forces or the civilian population of Parral. No de-tails are available.

The report came to Gen. Funston from American Consul Letcher. It stated that Maj. Gutierrez, commander at Par-ral, said there was a clash which he termed unimportant between American forces and the troops of the garrison or residents of Parral. The Americans entered the town with the intention of marching through en route southward. An exchange of shots followed.

The inference is that the Americans continued to march through the town. They probably were the troops of Maj. Tompkins.

Gutierrez minimized the af fair, saying the Americans ap-peared suddenly, unheralded, and the Mexicans were alarmed.

War Department officials, to whom Consul Letcher has been sending dispatches direct, declined to discuss the report of firing on American troops in Parral, but indicated that such a report had been received.

# MAY 8 TRIAL DATE OF BANK OFFICIALS

Justice Siddons Overrules Motion to Advance Hearing of Riggs Case.

Justice Siddons of the District Sueme Court today denied the motions Flather and Henry H. Flather, respectively, president, vice president and former cashier of the Riggs National Bank, to advance for trial and to repuire a more specific bill of particulars in the perjury charge against the bank fficials. The court holds that the bill of particulars submitted by United States Attorney Laskey, and comprising 932 items, "reasonably complies with the requirements of the motions." The court also considers the date-May 8—as designated by the government to be an "early date," as requested by the

Time for Preparation Needed.

At the argument of the motions last Saturday counsel for the bank officials asked that the trial be advanced so as to begin April 17, but United States Attorney Laskey urged that the interval before that date would not be sufficient for the proper preparation of the government's case. He urged that May 8 would not be unreasonable, as, NEW YORK, April 13.—Officers of the New York Young Democratic Club were disappointed today to learn that of the expiration of the bank's character—if commenced at the time suggested by the defense.

Decline to Discuss Ruling.

The lawyers on both sides declined today to discuss the action of the court in overruling the motions. Mr. Laskey was, of course, gratified that the gov ernment's contention had been sustained, both as to the earliness of the date and to the reasonableness of the bill of particulars. Attorneys J. J. Darlington, William G. Johnson, Frank J. Hogan, George P. Hoover and Daniel W. O'Donoghue, for the bank officials, Hogan, George P. Hoover and Daniel W. O'Donoghue, for the bank officials, expressed regret that they could not obtain an earlier date for the trial and intimated that they would be ready to proceed to trial May 8 on the entire array of 932 items of alleged stock and bond transactions of the Riggs National Bank with the former brokerage firm of Lewis Johnson & Co.

Sibly substantial punishment of the submarine commander who sunk the Sussex, can prevent the situation between the two countries from coming to the pass which diplomats have struggled for the last year to avoid.

The use of the word ultimatum in con-

Memorandum of the Court. The memorandum overruling the motions filed this morning by Justice Sidions is entitled in the case against all three defendants, who are also indict-

ed individually, and reads:

"In the above entitled case, and in cases numbered, respectively, 31027, 31028 and 31029 on the criminal docket motions to assign said cases for trial on an early date and for orders requiring the United States to file therein bills of particulars, were filed on April 5, 1916, and these motions, together with an affidavit, filed April 7, 1916, of the attorney of the United States in and for the District of Columbia in response thereto, came on for hearing on the 8th day of April, 1916, and were argued by counsel for the defendants and the United States, respectively. "Upon consideration of the motions to assign said cases for trial on an early date, and of the affidavit of the attorney of the United States in response thereto, by which it appears that he has assigned and advanced the case of the defendant for trial on May 8, 1916, and of the oral arguments and authorities cited, the said motions are hereby overruled. notions to assign said cases for trial

Bill of Particulars Sufficient. "With respect to the motions for bills

of particulars, filed by the defendants April 5, 1916, it appears that on April 7, 1916, the attorney of the United States filed herein a bill of particulars, entitled in this case and in cases numbered 31027, 31028 and 31029 on the criminal docket. On the oral argument in support of the above-mentioned motions for bills of particulars it was insisted on behalf of the defendants that the bill of particulars filed by the attorney of the United States, as above stated, was for several reasons no such bill of particulars as was called for by them. Upon consideration of the oral arguments, made as above stated, and of the authorities cited, and of the said motions for bills of particulars, and of the bill of particulars filed by the attorney of the United States as stated, the court is of the opinion that the bill of particulars, so filed, reasonably compiles with the requirements of said motions, and the same are therefore overruled."

Germany's admissions that her submarines recently torpeded three merchant ships carrying Americans; and that one of them attacked a vessel near the point where the Sussex met disaster, simplifies somewhat the work of the State Department in preparing for the next step of this country in the submarine controversy. Officials make it plain that the step rests on the accumulation of evidence that American lives are constantly in danger in violation of their rights.

The United States will continue to compile evidence indicating that German submersibles are operating in violation of the rules of international law, Instructions to Ambassador Gerard, designed as the final word of this goventure. in this case and in cases numbered

## SUSSEX NOTE HERE: RESPONSE OF U. S.

TO BE READY SOON Intended to Be Final, But Use

ONE CENT.

EVIDENCE OF GOOD FAITH DEEMED LIKELY DEMAND

of the Term "Ultimatum"

Is Discouraged.

Officials Said Not to Be Impressed With Case Made Out by Berlin Government.

BEFORE CABINET TOMORROW

Admissions by Germany Reported to Strengthen the Conviction That Channel Steamer Was Torpedoed.

Proof That Submarine Attacked the Sussex Is Claimed by Paris

PARIS, April 13, 4:55 p.m. Semi - official announcement was made here today that the French government has documentary evidence that the Sussex was attacked by a submarine. The statement, which was given out after the receipt here of the German note to the United States, is as follows:

"It suffices in order to answer the German note to recall that fragments of a torpedo have been discovered in the hull of the Sussex, and that the French government is in possession of documents which give the name of the commander and the number of the submarine which sank (damaged) the Sussex.

The German note on the Susex and other submarine cases nas been received at the State Department and was being decoded today. It probably will be laid before President Wilson and Sec-

retary Lansing before night. The affidavits from Paris and London expected today on the liner St. Paul will be considered in connection with the German note and the "information" regarding attacks on merchant vessels since the Lusitania is expected to be completed in time to go to Berlin within the next to go to Berlin within the next

Discourage "Ultimatum."

While the entire plans of the adminstration are not being disclosed, it is understood that nothing less than some positive evidence of Germany's good faith to fulfill the assurances she has given the United States, such as possibly substantial punishment of the

The use of the word ultimatum in connection with the document to be forwarded to Berlin is discouraged by officials, still it was said the effect of the communication would be to call for prompt action. In view of the conclusive nature of the information on the Sussex already before the State Department, offitinue to deny responsibility for the de-struction of the ship.

No Chance of Arbitration.

The suggestion of arbitration in the German note was met with the statement that the American government would not arbitrate a question involving American ing the Lusitania negotiations.

Careful examination of the German note led officials to conclude that the note led officials to conclude that the case of the United States had been materially strengthened. The similarity between the circumstances surrounding the attack on a steamer in the English channel, admitted in the German note, and those surrounding the Sussex case caused officials to feel there no longer is any doubt that the vessel was the Sussex.

Senators and representatives who called at the White House went away with the impression that action was imminent, but that another communication would be sent to Berlin before more drastic steps were taken.

Lives Constantly in Danger. Germany's admissions that her sub-